THE RHODE ISLAND CRASH.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

a main reason of the embarraments of the house. Abundant experience has shown that the wisest men sannot manage property which they never see.

The destrability of carrying out the plans of the committee is apparent to every careful and thougattul observer. The provisions of the deeds and intentions of the committee were clearly set forth in the special telegrams to the HERALD Sunday night, and it will be readily seen how eminently desirable it is that whatever disposition may be made of the outside possessions the business establishments of lihode Island may be preserved.

may be made of the chished island may be preness establishments of Rhode Island may be preserved.

THE PROPOSED MORTGAGE

covers the entire property, not only of the A. & W.
Sprague Manulacturing Company, but also the private property of the individual members, and the
whole is pledged for the payment of notes to be
given equal in amount to the present indebtedness, and which the creditors are asked to accept,
in place of the obligations which they now hold.
These notes are to run for three years, at an
interest of seven and three-tenths per cent. The
trustees are to have power to sell any portion of
the property and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the debt. The business of the corporation
will go on under the direction of the stockholders,
with Amasa Sprague for President, and it is understood that the stockholders are willing that the
a representative of the creditors shall be made
president, if that would be more acceptable, and to
this end that they are willing to give to the trustees a power of attorney irrevocable to vote on
their stock. It is also said that the company are
willing that the creditors shall nominate the trustees if any of those proposed should decline or
should for any reason be unsatisfactory.

THE FEELING IN THE COMMUNITY
is well fillustrated by the following remarks of the
Journal in reference to the property in Rhode
Island:—
It is desirable, for very evident reasons, that this splen-

It is desirable, for very evident reasons, that this splendid property, the fruit of three generations of active life, abould not go into bankruptey. With careful and intelligent management it can be made to pay its debts and probably leave a surplus. If closed at once and sold in the present condition of business it would pay but a moderate dividend, and the loss would fall with especial severity upon some who are httle able to bear it, as the depositors in the savings banks and some of the stockholders in the national banks. The closing of all the works for so long a time as would be necessary to wind up so great and complicated an estate in bankruptcy would be accurated and complicated an estate in bankruptcy would be accurated and only by many concessions that such a conclusion can be avoised. The torbearance of all the creditors, of whom, necessarily, lew could be consulted in these preliminary proceedings, is requisite, or of all these preliminary proceedings, is requisite, or of all these beconsulted in the selection of the trustees, and in the conditions of the mortrage. We hope for the seneral whose ciaims the others would not purchase. The creditors will doubtless claim, as they have a right to claim, to be consulted in the selection of the trustees, and in the conditions of the mortgage. We hope, for the general good, that the matter may be taken up in a kindly and conclinatory temper on both slices. What is best for one side is best for the other. The property and the prospects of the company are identified with the claims of the creditors, and the public has a large interest in the continuance of the manufacturing and mechanical operations that employ so many hands.

continuance of the manuacturing and mechanical operations that employ so many hands.

THE LESSONS FROM ALL THIS BITTER EXPERIENCE of the Spragues are manifold. Too great expansion and consequent strain upon resources are things especially to be avoided in times of money stringency. No firm, however confident they may feel about their security, can long carry on such a policy without endangering themselves, and this fact has been amply inustrated by the crisis in the Sprague affairs. It is sincerely to be hoped, too, that the banks, especially the savings institutions, will pursue a more cautions and a safer policy than loaning their deposits for unreasonable expansion of territorial acquisition in outside localities and thereby practically cripping themselves, One great lesson is shown relative to the city's interests in this matter by the lollowing paragraph in the

It is fortunate for the city that the banks have agreed It is fortunate for the city that the banks have agreed to guarantee the deposits of the Sprague banks. The deposits of the City are kept in the First National Bank, to which they were removed from the Hospital Trust Company. The policy which has been foliowed of spending the taxes of the city before they are collected, and of classing as extraordinary such expenses as it is not convenient to pay within the year in which they are incursed, makes the city a frequent borrower, and the rate of interest is not a matter of small consideration. When the account of the city was kept in the Hospital Trust Company that institution loaned money to the city, from the to time, as was required. We believe that the First National Bank has not loaned the city anything, but while it has mad the city deposits latterly about \$23,000, at a low rate of interest, the city has been driven into the street for money at twelve and eighteen per cent.

GOVENNOR HOWARD DECLINES.

Rumored Declination of Ex-Governor Smyth to Serve as Trustee.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3, 1873. I hear it rumored to-night that ex-Governor Smyth, another of the trustees, has also declined, or come to the conclusion of declining, as it is understood there are some objections to him on the part of the creditors, as mentioned in my despatches last night, but up to a late hour the declination had not been announced at the Sprague office. He is essentially a man who, from his thorough knowledge of the affairs of the firm, would probably not yield to any unreasonable demand of creditors, and for fear his presence would depar the accomplishment of a satisfactory settlement he has, it is reported, concluded to hand in his declination, but he may, however, be prevailed upon to act despite the adverse influences at importance, for upon them depends the result of the past week's deliberations, and it may vet be the cause of trouble. One vacancy already existing, and another very probably soon to occur, If it has not already been caused, give rise to renewed apprehensions that great difficulty may yet be experienced in settling the adarrs of the concern. The meeting of creditors can alone satisfactorily determine the subject.

THE HOUSE OF SPRAGUE.

An Influence That Was Felt All Through Rhode Island-Magnitude of the Sprague Investments.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 3, 1873. During the reign of the Second Empire the visi-tor to Paris never failed to feel in the very atmosphere around him the presence of the genius and power of Napoleon. It fell upon him like a solemn evening mist at the Tomb of the Invalides, and it filled the mind with bright and golden fancies among the gardens of the Tuiteries. Napoleon breathed everywhere, and his spirit filled the air. In a smaller and different degree the power and wealth of the Spragues were felt in this State. and more especially in this city of Providence. The steamship that landed you here from New York and the street cars that conveyed you through the city acknowledged the control of the Spragues. Their vast print works at Cranston, their cotton mills that belt Providence and their iron works within the city give employment, directly and indirectly, to 50,000 people.

AN ENORMOUS PAY-BOLL. Their pay-roll exceeded \$160,000 a week, and in the course of one year they put more money in circulation than did the national government ony years ago. They lived in grand houses terraced above the surrounding houses and fenced of from all vulgar attachments.

SUMPTUOUS DWELLINGS. The residence of the mother of Amasa and Wilham Sprague looks large enough for a palace. It is a great, broad, massive brick structure five stories high with a liberal sweep of land around it, carefully terraced and cultivated. The street in front was made for the use of the Spragues exclusively. It is closed at either end by iron rates and no carriage dare enter on it without

Facing toils street and having a combined frontage of about 1,000 feet are the two private dwellings of the Spragues. Here all that wealth and taste could devise was brought together to make body and soul rejoice. The site was a fitting one for the

GREATHST PANILY OF THE STATE. high above the town and looking over the heads even of the other great rival family, the Browns. Now that the great firm of Spragues is threatened as to realize what an enormous property has been overthrown in a lew days. The house of Sprague was started sixty years ago by the establishment in a small way of print works at Cranston. These works grew from year to year in size and importance, and under the management of the elder Amasa and William Sprague they were brought to a high state of per-fection, so that the Sprague brand of calico became favorably known from end to end of the country. The elder Spragues died and left the property to Amasa and William the younger. The print works yielded an immense revenue, and it was the ambition of William to devote all the sur-

was the ambilion of whilam to devote at the pipus carnings to the extension of the name and enterprise of the family. In this purpose of his life he branched out into the

MANUFACTURE OF HORSENDES,
of horse mails, of ploughs, of caloric engines and various industries that added greatly to the reputation of the house for enterprise, and also to the prosperity of the State. In truth, take away from Rhode Island the two houses of the Browns and Spragues, and the little State would be hardly worth representation in the Lower House of Congress. William Sprague took a vast burden on his shoulders. He sought not alone to make the name of his family

A HOUSENDLD WORD IN CALICO,
but he likewise had the ambition to fill the public mind through the channel of politics with his qualities as a statesman. In the latter design of his life he proved a failure, and it is clearly demonstrated now that his policy of extending the business of his house beyond its legitimate limits was a very grave blunder.

The province of their real estate alone. In Mainet they owned 40,000 acres of the best timber land. In Kansas and in Texas they claimed vast tracts of land also, and in South Caronina an extensive purchase was made for a mill site a few years ago. At Cranston, which is a village that, in the course of time, will be part and parcel of this prosperous town of Providence, they comed 1,784 acres, which, of itself, was a fortune not to be despised; in the adjacent village of Johnston 839 acres, and in Warwick 725 acres. This land not many years hence wilk be sold at so much per foot, and its value is, therefore, simply incalculable. In the town of Providence, their property was scattered in all directions. They had six from manufacturing Company, with 33,000 spindles; the Augusta Maine Mills, with 40,000 spindles; the Augusta Maine Mills, with 54,0

Between the state in the control of the control of

The widening circle of financial disturbance, which had its central origin in the Wall street stock market, has been felt here for the past two weeks. The first effect recognized was that of checking all transactions, great and small, which possessed even a minor amount of speculative element. Men in trade preferred to try to work out their present stock rather than buy goods, which, owing to the aspect of the money market, may be had on better terms ere the storm has blown over. This prudential policy has extended itself to almost every branch of trade, and has led to an almost total cessation of the making up of goods in anticipation of orders such as should be expected at

this season.
THE LUMBER INTEREST.

As the slightest check to the consumption of any article is immediately communicated to the value of the raw material, the lumber interest, which in importance is second to none here, has experienced the full force of the monetary cyclone. Down to the end of August the amount of transactions in lumber was in excess of that of 1872 fully ten per cent. Since August a falling off of trade has resulted in a belief that, at the close of navigatton, some four weeks hence, some twenty-five per cent reduction in amount of sales will be found to have existed in the season of this year, Lumber is now offered at cost price. The average prices obtainable this year were \$3 to \$5 less per 1,000 feet than in 1872. The quantity on hand is large, and, though very little is coming forward at present, it is expected that fully 100,000,000 feet will remain to be carried over until next April. The production has been largely in excess of the

will remain to be carried over until next April. The production has been largely in excess of the demand all through the season, and in consequence of low prices prevailing here heavy stocks remain on hand in the West. Many mills have recently suit down, all those in Michigan stopping two weeks ago.

There are about three thousand men and two hundred horses and carts engaged. These numbers will be increased about five per cent for the balance of the season. The failure of White & Co.'s firms last spring has had a most depressing effect on all parties engaged in the trade here. Dealers with whom your correspondent has conversed have assured him that no money has been made this season by any firm engaged.

In the boot and shoe factories here some 1,200 persons find constant employment at remunerative wages. A failing off in orders generally occurs at this season, but just now the matter has assumed a much more acrous aspect. Though no appreciable amount of reduction in the number, of hands has been made, their time has been shortened, and in some instances the pay for even this short time has not been given in full. There are exceptions to this in one or two factories, where orders are coming in as extensively as in other seasons, and no reduction in time, hands or pay has been resorted to. An admirable spirit of mutual good feeling prevails generally among the employers and employes in this city. No better proof of this need be cited than the act of the intered deferring demand for their entire carnings until the circulation of money resumes its normal condition.

As yet very few have been discharged from

condition.

As yet very few have been discharged from workshops where they had steady employment, but a feeling exists generally that this state of affairs is not to last long. It is said that in more than one instance men would have been discharged, but that if this step was taken their pay to the last dollar should be paid them. In two establishments here about \$60,000 are said to be thus due to employes.

GENERAL DIFFICULTY IN COLLECTING MONEY, actusively. It is closed at either end by iron ates and no carriage dare enter on it without corresponding spirit of forbearance towards those unable to pay up is exhibited. This latter, no doubt arises from an impression that the star-

nation of trade and stringency of the money market is but transient. As yet there are no failures spoken of in this quarter, and it they occurred they would be certain to become known rapidly.

Among the furnace man.

The manufacture of stoves here is the most extensive in the United States. About 1,500 men, whose weekly wages exceed \$28,000, are usually employed by ten or more large firms, and in no instance has any material reduction been made in their numbers as yet. The number of stoves produced weekly is considerable, probably exceeding 2,000, yet the demand is fully equal to that supply. Most of the makers have allowed their stocks on hand to run down to a minimum scale, like most holders of goods just now, preferring to go along with as light a stock as may be possible to meet the orders coming in. Two firms have warehouses in Chicago, and they (Ransom & Co. and Rathbone & Co.) report the Western trade as healthy and very satisfactory, the collections in the West being punctually and fully met. Littlefield, and Perry & Co., who have brought out some new patterns, the saie of which has proved very brisk, have constant demand for all they make, and, but for the stove foundires here to shut down to allow

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The stove makers in Troy have shut down their works and discharged all hands within the past ten days.

Brewernes.

The demand for ale has not been checked by a scarcity of money, but the brewers complain of a great difficulty in getting money for even half of what they are asked to supply.

SUSPENSIONS IN OSWEGO.

Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s Factory Partially Suspended-Manufactories Working on Half Time-Workmen Discharged and General Distress.

The commercial disturbance and general derangement of business has a depressing effect in this city and vicinity. The heaviest manufactories are reducing their operatives' hours of labor and wages. Among the most important concerns here is Ames' iron works, which is heavily engaged manufacturing portable steam engines. It is on half time. King & Co., founders and machinists, discharged a large part of their force. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western car shops reduced their employés one-third. Ship carpenters' wages are cut down fifty cents a day. Lake and caual freights have declined to nominal figures. The weather is cold and the prospects are that navigation will close early. A feeling of great depression prevails, and much suffering is inevitable among the working classes. The panic has had a prostrating effect in Fulton and Oswego Fails, twelve miles south of the city, the most considerable manufacturing towns in the vicinity, Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s factory at Oswego Fails, employing 750 operatives, partially suspended; 500 hands were discharged. Ross & Co., Fulton, heavy founders and machinists, discharged three-fourths of their men. All branches of trade in this vicinity feel the revulsion, and local financial disasters are predicted. reduced their employes one-third. Ship carpen

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

A Decided Improvement and Confidence Renewed-No Distress as Yet, and the Outlook Favorable. BALTIMORE, Nov. 3, 1873.

The feeling in financial, commercial and manufacturing circles to-day is a decided improvement upon that which prevailed at the close of the week. The renewal of confidence is greatly stimulated by the fact that the banks agreeably disappointed general expectations by paying out currency liberally on Saturday to employers, and the distribution of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars through

expectedly large orders. Woodward & Baidwin, principal jobbers of domestic dry goods in the city and for the Southern trade, give Encouraging views, and say that there is as yet no failing off in the demand except for a lew minor lines of goods. Favorable reports also come from the iron trade. Abbott's mills are running 1,000 hands on plate and rails, and have orders to keep them busy up to January. Trego & Thompson and Coats & Bros. are also busy, with no anticipation of trouble. Under the effect of difficulty in hegotisting excanage the distribution of foreign importations is slack, except in the coffee trade, which is very brisk and firm. The principal complaint against banks comes from persons who want currency to send away, and associated banks adhere to the policy of firmly refusing all demands for money to go out of the State. Threats of applications in bankruptey by speculators refused in this particular have been freely made, but.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT is so strongly in favor of banks that it is not believed such measures will be taken. The liberal action of the banks on Saturday relieved apprehensions felt among the employed classes, who cannot be said to have yet met with any real suffering. There is a widespread apprehension of hard times during the winter among the poor; but it has not yet been realized, and the prospects are brighter than at any time since the commencement of the panic. The workingmen of Baltimore are generally provident; but their savings, instead of going into savings banks, are largely thrown into building associations, and if there should be a heavy run upon these there would be great distress, because of their inability to pay deposits. So far, however, there has been no pressure on them; but they are contracting their operations, the result of which is to cause a perceptible

WEAKNESS IN THE BEAL ESTATE BUSINESS.
The issue of building permits for October is nearly 100 less than for the same month hast year, and bricklayers, masons and carpenters are suffering proportionatel

THE SITUATION IN PITTSBURG.

Reduction of Hours of Labor and Wages of Workmen - Manufactories Suspended—Great . Distress Apprehended—Blackmere and His Creditors.

Physical Page 1873.

Though the banks of this great manufacturing city passed through the recent financial hurricane with greater complacency than those of any other city in the country, never having exhibited weakness by suspension, or refusal even for the briefest period to pay out their currency, yet it would seem that its manufacturers are destined to be less for tonate. They have stood manfully by employés through all this commercial depression, running the great iron mills on what is known as "double turn," or both day and night, with no greater sacrifice to workmen than with-holding a portion of their monthly wages. But the continuance of money stringency and its consequent depression have finally caused the most formidable and wealthy fronmongers to yield to the pressure, and during the past week, for the first time in many years, the clatter of machinery in many establishments on the south side was hushed, and the place knew no more the dense inky columns of smoke that had rolled heavenwards so constantly during both day and night. It is almost as invariable as it is unfortunate that I citat hours per day for the next four days, and

weeks ago from \$2 to \$1 75 per day, have been called upon to submit to a still lurther reduction of twenty-five cents per day, which brings them to but

NINE DOLLARS PER WEEK in fair weather and less in foul. Some of them quit and some are deliberating whether to continue work or knock off and earn nothing. About a week ago the workingmen employed at the iron mill of Moorhead & Co. refused to accept a reduction of ten per cent recently made in wages of mill men in blast furnaces. The men subsequently reconsidered and concluded to accept the reduction, whereupon the firm also reconsidered and refused to entertain the sober second thought of the workingmen, and the works have stopped operations. The price of labor on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad as well as on the Pittsburg, Washington and Baltimore Railroad has been Reduction, while others are considering the question and balancing the probabilities of the labor market. A lew weeks since they were receiving \$2 per day. The Cambris Iron Works at Johnstown have closed down, but the company expects to be again in operation next week. This company some days since suspended cash payments to workingmen, obliging them to take an amount of wages in the necessaries of life furnished at the company's stores. The men did not complain much, but now it is evident that so little can be done at the works that it is impossible for the company to keep the whole force employed any considerable portion of time, for want of orders. This company employs thousands of workmen, and should the entire works be obliged to suspend the suffering among the iamiles of these poor creatures during the approaching dreaded winter will be fearful to contemplate. Out of thirteen bottle glass manufacturing carried on here, and in some branches work is quite brisk and orders correspondingly plentiful. The police of this city held a meeting to-day at the Thirteenth ward station house for the purpose of taking steps to provide a fund

POB THE BENEFIT OF THE FOOB of the city. It was ag

an extension of six, tweive, eighteen and twenty-four months to pay the different claims against him, as he is confident that, if allowed this exten-sion, he will get straightened out and be able to pay all claims himself, without involving his bondsmer.

CHICAGO PREPARED.

No Present Distress in the City-Business Active and Unhampered, but the Winter Dreaded-A Table of Receipts and Shipments. CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1873.

Less, perhaps, than any large city on the Continent has Chicago been affected by the panic which commenced with the suspension of the Buchu banker of Philadelphia and continues with the failures and rumors of failures in Rhode Island. The panic among our banks was short and sharp, but all have weathered the storm save the Second National and Manufacturers' National, both of which have gone into private liquidation, and the Franklin, a small institution, which has been declared bankrupt. The liquidating banks wiii pay dollar for dollar, as Chicago never adopted the plan of issuing Clearing House certificates. Each bank stood from the outset on its own bottom, and the result is that all our other banking institutions are in excellent condition, doing business as usual, save that discounts are not granted as readily as of old. The savings banks having decided to stand by time rule, are all intact, and as their line of deposits was very large, irugal poor people, who were aimost entirely their customers, will have a resource in case of distress. There has not been a single failure of note in mercantile circles, and

BUSINESS IS ACTIVE AND UNHAMPERED, will pay dollar for dollar, as Chicago

Take, for example, the dry goods inno:

Mr. Leiter, of the firm of Field, leiter & Co., the heaviest house here, declares that we are better prepared for hard times than any other section of the country. Business is flourisuing and our orders average 100 a day. The past week was the best we have ever seen in the way of filling orders. It is our largest week on record. Our banks are in superb condition; they were never better. Not a single manufacturing house has thus far shut down.

THE FORK PACKING SEASON has not, however, fairly opened, and the prospect is at present that general scarcity of money will prevent anything like the business of former seasons. As this is our principal industry in winter, it is greatly leared that much distress will prevail among a large class dependent upon it for their winter's sustenance. No building operations have been suspended. The city goes on with its improvements, employing thousands of men, but the season for this kind of labor will close about the list of December, and if the packing houses are not in full biast men who usually work at anything in summer, and in the packing houses are not in full biast men who usually work at anything in summer, and in the packing houses are not in full biast men who usually work at anything in summer, and in the packing houses in winter, will suffer in the cold. As a rule the rallways having shops in the city, or anywhere in the Northwest, have made no considerable, if any reduction in their force; but the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Northwestern and LakeShore lines have cut down the wages of all their operatives from seven to ten per cent. I hear that

THE WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

will not employ a large number of tailors this winter, and as the manufacture of ciothing was carried on largely here it is likely that there will be much suffering among those depended upon this line of industry. Business upon "Change is hvely, though there is not so much speculation as usual, owing to the feeling of distrust among operators. To indicate ho

| RECEIPTS | Nos. 1, 1873. | Nos. 1, 1873. | Nos. 2, 1872. | Nos. 1, 1873. | Nos. 1, 1873. | Nos. 1, 1873. | Nos. 2, 1877. | Nos. 1, 1873. | Nos. 2, 1877. | N

Cattle. THE SITUATION SUMMED UP.

Lake freights are not active, but railroads are carrying up to their capacity. Although I cannot point to any other evidences of financial suffering nere than those enumerated, and though jobbers will declare that business is good, even if collections are hard to make, yet I can say that there is a general feeling in the city that the coming winter will be one of great severity. "The poor we have always with us;" but it is certain that their numbers will be largely augmented. To releve the sufferings that will surely come upon the unfortunate our Aid Society has something like \$1,000,000 in its treasury, while there exist numerous minor benevolent associations, all in excellent order for charitable work. Our season of distress will not be fairly upon us until the close of navigation, which will doubtless be earlier this year than usual. To sum up, there is very little tangible suffering at present, but there is grave apprehension as to the future.

STRINGENCY IN HORNELLSVILLE.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1873. Manufacturers and business men here are feel-ing the stringency severely, but no failures are reported as yet. The factories are reducing the number of their employes. The railway shops are working on three-quarter time; but few workmen are discharged, and work on the Eric double track from here west gives present employment to la-borers. Very hard times are not here yet.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 8, 1873 In compliance with the new regulations, a ma-jority of the mills which shut down to-day will run'

shut down again on Baturday, thus making half tame. A reduction of twenty-five per cent per day on the wages of the employée of the Taunton Car Company is announced to-day, in consequence of which twenty-five of the carpenters are on a strike.

THE LABOR CONTEST.

Strike of the Building Laborers Bricklayers-No Prospect of Their Acceding to the Reduction of Wages.

Bosses may propose; working men claim the power and right to decide in the matter of reducing wages. Yesterday partially tested the matter in regard to building laborers, masons and bricklayers. Having resolved last week to cut the wages laborers down, from and after Saturday, from \$2 50 to \$2 and mechanics from \$4 to \$3 50, the contractors for the few jobs in progress were not really surprised to learn that a unanimous resolution of the Bricklayers' Associations resisted the reduction. On Saturday a good portion of the bricktayers and laborers who are members of the unions were at their posts and did their day's work as usual, though the foremen were informed that there was a firm intention to resist the change. Large trade meetings were held Saturday night, at which intense feeling was manifested and the firmest disposition evinced to resist to the bitter end as well as to stand by each other in the struggle with idleness, want and suffering, if those come. Yesterday the General Council of the Bricklayers' Association was in session most of the day at their headquarters, Germania Assembly Rooms, Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, perfecting measures for the protection of the interests of the guild as well as the general interests of labor in the city. Only delegates were allowed entrance. From the outside conversation of the members, however, it was no difficult task to learn, what was made no secret, that the organization was of one mind and that all stand firmly shoulder to shoulder in the attitude of resistance to what they consider the selfish greed of the few bosses who have work in progess.

the selfish greed of the few bosses who have work in progess.

WORK STOPPED.

All the society men let the trowel lie idle 'yesterday through the city except at the new Post Office building. Here the full wages are still paid, and the work is being pushed with about 350 men. All other building work was virtually suspended. Bosses and foremen, when interrogated, said that their men were indulging themselves with a spree, but an atternoon and evening among the strikers railed to disclose any spirituous excesses. Contractors express the oninion that they will find no difficulty in filling up their gangs and completing their jobs. Workmen entertain the reverse opinion, and say that the 'scabs' who ask work at the lowered rate are no mechanics and will be found unable to do the work required. Employers say they expect most of their society men to return and go to work again after election. The strikers sing a different tune, as will be seen by the notes of reporters below.

TO RESUME.

It is gratifying to be whe to announce that the

porters below.

To resume.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the large skirt and corset factory in West Twenty-sixth street, which was noticed as having stopped on Saturday, was only closed temporarily for alterations or repairs, and will resume work to-morrow. In a time of such general business stagnation it is not strange that this temporary suspension should have been mistaken for a failure and so represented to the Herald reporter. From and after Wednesday this factory will be run with the usual force and on full time.

A PROPOSITION.

sented to the Herald reporter. From and after Wednesday this factory will be run with the usual force and on full time.

A PROPOSITION.

Marvin & Co., one of the large safe building firms of the city, have issued a card stating their conviction that all prices of labor, materials, rents and all products of industry must be greatly reduced and business enterprises reorganized on a new basis of corrected values, which they think will do more to extricate the country from its present difficulties than all the efforts of the financial doctors to avert disasters and distress. They conclude that the sensible and proper thing to do is to keep the mechanics and laboring classes employed during the present winter and sell their products at a heavy discount. They believe it will be better to maintain the organization of their factory force without immediate profit than to disband, and better for the workmen, who have served them faithfully for years; and that a similar determination on the part of manufacturers generally would soon solve the knotty problem of the hour.

WHAT THE BRIGILAYERS SAY.

HERALD reporters yesterday and last evening wisted various parts of the city where laboring men congregate and talked at length with the building workmeninow on strike. The bricklayers, who had been receiving wages at the rate of 4 per day of eight hours, profess not to seriously object to the reduction of fifty cents per day on their wages as to protest against the cutting down of laborer's wages to \$2, which they assert to be wholly inadequate to support a man and family when account is taken of the large number of days in which no work can be done. They consider themselves honorably bound to make common cause with the laborers who work with them, and they protest on principle against what they regard as heartless cruelty on the part of the employers.

As a reason for the reduction, the bosses say that it is made with a view to induce capitalists to in-

heartless cruelty on the part of the employers.

AN ISSUE OF FACT.

As a reason for the reduction, the bosses say that it is made with a view to induce capitalists to incuse new spirit into the building trade next spring, by enabling them to put up houses at a far less cost than during the last year. Wages are cut down as the first step towards the diminuition of the expense of building in the hope that those who have money will next spring put it into new buildings, and thus make business lively for both contractors and workmen. This is considered by the workmen as the shallowest sophism. They say all work now in progress has been condistress. There has not been a mage distress. There has not been a mage note in mercantile circles, and successful to the difficulty of making collections. Take, for example, the dry goods line:—

Mr. Lelter, or the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., the heaviest house here, declares that we are better prepared for hard times than any other section of the country. Business is flourishing and our orders are considered by the workmen as the shallowest sophism. They say all work now in progress has been contracted for under the established rates of wages, that the bosses are receiving their pay upon that basis, and the measure of reduction is simply a plan by which fifty cents can be taken every day from the poor laborers and put into the pockets of the bosses—not saved to the owner of the property.

As the matter is viewed by the strikers the laborer who can work some days when bricklayers must be idle, cannot, at the most, make over eighteen days' work in the month. For this at \$2 he will receive \$26. Out of this he must at the least pay \$10 for rent. He has then \$26 leit out of which to clothe and feed himself and perhaps a family of six to ten for thirty days. By what economy can this be done? They say that when they work they must be substantially ied. How can a family even of two persons feed themselves after providing clothing out of \$26 per month? Out of the brick-layers' wages of \$4 per day he must lay up in the summer money enough to carry his family through the winter. He thinks 200 working days a large year's average. This would give him \$800, not a large sum out of which to indulge in extravagance or luxuries. HOW CAN THEY LIVE .

year's average. This would give this year, so, large sum out of which to indulge in extravagance or luxuries.

WILL THEY SUBMIT?

To this question the only answer of the strikers is "No." They profess their desire to find other employments. In the general depression this can only be found by the few. But they say that, with the exception of a few "black sheep," they have each some savings, and on these they will live as best they can till time brings them employment at what they deem just wages. If rent and food were first cut down in price they would not object to a reduction of their pay. Or if the contractors had now resolved to put down wages in the spring to induce capital to invest they might think well of it and believe in the disinterestedness of the bosses. No estimate could be got of the amount in the treasury of the Bricklayers' Unions, but it was generally stated to, be large. Then they say there will be no draft upon this fund for a few weeks, and if it should in the long run be exhausted they are sure of assistance by loans from other trades whom they have already helped in like manner. So in the face of the confidence of the employers in the argument of a weary winter of want which will wring the wretched working men, it appears probable that most of the society men now on strike have handled their last mortar for some months.

months.

CIGAR MARKER IDLE.

Hardly fifty men are now at work in the undermeationed Cuban and Spanish cigar manufactories of this city:—Sanchez, Mora, Palaccio, Lozano, Carpies Marrero, Prieto, Callejas, Rodriguez & Mora, Cantero, Lierena, Romay & Savedra. About 500 of the men who worked at these establishments are now out of work. Many of them have left this city for Charleston, Key West, New Orleans and other places, where they hope to obtain work. The manufacturers state that the money stringency is the cause of their closing their doors. It is reported that the funds of "La Protection" cigar makers' association—\$4,000, will not last many weeks. The cigar makers are all in a very depressed condition.

ANOTHER ALLEGED MURDERER DIS-CHARGED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 3, 1878. W. R. Adams, who was accused of the murder of Judge Crawford and District Attorney Harris, in Franklin parish, last September, was to-day discharged by United States Commis-sioner Weils, the prosecution not being able to make a case against him.

RAILROAD TICKETS STOLEN.

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1873. One of the offices of the Eastern Railroad depot in Boston was robbed yesterday of \$1,200 worth of way-station tickets.

A CARD FROM GENERAL QUESADA.

No. 146 EAST THIRTY-PIPPR STREET, NEW YORE, Nov. 3, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
With profound regret I have seen in the press of with profound regret I have seen in the press of this city a notice of a supposed interview which, it is stated, I recently had in Washington, with the President of the United States. Permit me to say through the medium of your deservedly popular journal that I have never authorized the publication of any such supposed interview. Very respectfully,

Agent of the Cuban Republic.

MACMAHON'S POSITION.

tant Declarations of the President of the Republic-He is for the Mo archy.

(Versailles correspondence of the Pall Mail Gr zette, Oct. 21.]

Events have been following precisely the course which I ventured to predict they would in a letter

I addressed you at the beginning of this month. We first of all had rumors that the restoration scheme had broken down-rumors which tallied tended to lessen their significance as expressive of public opinion between monarchy and repu been signally defeated, the fusionist organs af-firmed with one voice that the alliance of all the republican sections was rying the country to a second Com-mune, and that it behooved conservatives to close their ranks as on the 24th of May. After this, at the moment when the republicans were talking hopefully, and when such royalists as were not in the confidence of the party wire-pullers were growing dispirited, the opportune news arrived that the Comte de Chambord was ready to make growing dispirited, the opportune news arrived that the Comte de Chambord was ready to make concessions; and now we have the assurance that Marshal MacMahon will not consent to hold power after the constitutional vote, and that deputies must therefore be prepared to choose definitely between Henry V. and a Thiers-Gambetta administration. Yesterday evening six members of the Right Centre waited on the Marshal, and I have good authority for stating that his reply to them was as follows:—"I think that in the interests of France the provisional state of things should cease. When I accepted the Presidency it was on the understanding that I should be nothing more than a sentinel guarding the Assembly while it decided upon a settled orm of government; but if the party who placed me in power are defeated in their efforts to restore Henry V. I cannot consent to act as their pis-aller (stop-gap), neither can I remain at the head of affairs as the nominee of the republican party, whose opinions are not mine. Whatever may be the government; hall obey it as a soldier and help to enforce its orders; but If the republicans obtain a majority the Republic must be proclaimed for good and all, and I must hand over the government to a President chosen from the republican ranks." The royalists hope by this categorical declaration to rally those members who had trusted that the rejecting of the monarchist morning, in the exact language I foretold, that the choice of the conservatives will lie between monarchy and anarchy. On the other hand, these politicians must see for themselves that in adopting their present tactics they are cutting off all ground of retreat in case of failure.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF NATURAL

The opening exercises of this society took place in the Cooper Union last night. A small but ex-tremely select audience, composed for the most part of lovers of the natural sciences, greeted Dr. Ebell and his co-laborers in the good work which they have in hand.

Dr. Ebell, in his opening address, ably sketched

the plan, condition and prospects of the Interna-tional Academy of Sciences—that of object teaching, the only correct way of inculcating in the mind of the pupil a thorough knowledge of natural science. To bring within the students' reach the objects treated of in scientific text-books, a European voyage, in combination with properly ar ranged courses of lectures on the different branches of science taught by this academy, had been arranged, and geology, mineralogy. his geography would all be taught by placing the scholar in actual contact with the things upon which the lectures are to be given. Travel will be called in as a powerful auxiliary to illustrate and bring within the students' actual experience the subjects which they have heretofore been ex-

pected to learn from books alone.

The Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., delivered forcible address, in the course of which he brought into juxtaposition the theories of the scientists and the theologians. Art, he considered, bears the same relation to science that philosophy does to poetry. The lecturer then went into the task of proving the advantages of studying God through His written word, and tried to prove that there is no antagonism between geology and the Scrip-tures. Societies have foolishly thought they could prove a negative with regard to the existence of Him above; but a knowledge of divine things must first be had from the sacred writings, and then from an acquaintance with the beautiful harmony of nature. To the end of advancing the objects of science, this renewal of the peripatetic school of philosophy, now being inaugurated, would powerfully infuse into the inquiring mind the great advantages of object teaching. It will increase scientific study and promote investigation, and was highly useful in the present condition of education in America.

Mrs. Hawthorne read an erudite letter from Dr. West, Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Female Seminary. The subject of the communication was the desirableness of female education, in all the recondition as called directress of the rising generation requires. Him above; but a knowledge of divine things must

the destrableness of female education, in all the recondite theories of popular science, that her recondition as calef directress of the rising generation requires.

Professor George N. Biglow, A. M., showed the benefits to be derived to education from travel. In fact, the definition of the word education means a drawing out; and what could so well accomplish this as a properly chosen course of travel through those old European lands so stored with the spoils of ages and the wealth of history? To him object teaching was the only way to leave an indelible impression on the inquiring mind. A good example of what a man might accomplish without aid is afforded by the famous John Randolph. Knowing that he had to go to England he studied the map of London with such effect that upon arriving in that city he knew much more of its topography than thousands who had lived there all their lives. To what great advantage, then, might not the scientific student of our day visit the wondrous Giant's Causeway; the historic precincts of Edinborough; the marvellous grandeur of London; the invaluable art wealth of the Louvre; the institutions of learning in Germany; the classic plains of Italy; the iamous fields of Switzerland, and the storied countries of Greece and Palestine.

The Rev. John T. Biglow, D. D., gave an entertaining, instructive and amusing account of the different methods of teaching, from which it appeared that the system now used by this academy is the most beneficial and lasting to the pupil.

Dr. Robert M. Lamberton delivered a learned discourse on the history on nations as a branch of science. He drew largely for illustrations from the philosophy of history, and painted with telling effect the natural tendencies of a people's national mind, as shown in the characteristic manner of salutation used by the inhabitants of different countries.

countries.

Dr. A. Lane recited a good essay on the advantages of the German school system, extoiling it above all others.

Mr. William Henry Goodyear favored the andience with a judicious and critical analysis of the rules which should govern taste in the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture, showing the usclessness of gathering new works of art intomuseums, they being intended to adorn and beautify other places, and the propriety of collecting ancient works of art whose time for ornamentation had gone by.

CHOCTAW AUTHORITIES ON AN EXCURSION.

Cappo, Indian Territory, Nov. 3, 1873. The Governor of the Choctaw Nation, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature and friends, numbering about fifty, left here to-day on an excursion to Sc-daila, Mo., as guests of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Raiiroad. They will inspect the company's machine shops and other manufacturing works of the company, stop at the principal points on the route, and will be afforded an opportunity to learn for themselves what railroads have done for Missouri and Kansas. In the party there are a number of Choctaw ladies and children. The excursion is regarded as an important era in the future development of the Indian Territory. The Governor of the Choctaw Nation, Judges of

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